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## SECTION OF WARSAW BADLY NEEDS MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS; EDUCATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAM EXPANDED

CONDITIONS IN MARYMONT ASSAILED -- Zycie Warszawy, No 113, 26 Apr 49

Marymont, a section of Warsaw which in 1939 had a population of 35,000, was hard-hit during the war so that the present population is only 7,000. It is, however, rapidly being rebuilt but without any building plans whatever.

There is no sewerage of any type in Marymont. The small and irregular streets are always middy and cirty. Very few streets are lighted, and Warszawska, Sglanhecka, Muranowska Streets have no lighting system at all. The sidewalks on Mi-dzchodzka Street are in very bad condition, and no sidewalks of any kind are found on the other streets.

There is no school or children's playground in Marymont. The investment plan provided credit for construction of a school on Potoc'i Street, but no action has been taken. A small playground could be formed in what is known as Zawadzri Park, but there is no report on organizing such a playground.

The lack of transportation facilities for this section is deplorable.

From many parts of Marymont, it is a several-kilometer wall to the nearest car-stop. The residents of Marymont need a bus line from Jan III Street to Zelazna Brama Place. On the other hand buses headed for the Mocin and Frommissois sections of Warsaw are empty. Has the management of FES (Panstowa Komunikacja Samochodowa, State Motor Transportation) any comments?

Another great problem of the Marymont residents, and one that should be attended to without further delay, is the lack of wells for supply of fresh water. The dirty Rudawka River water is used for home purposes. Two wells, one near Maria Mazimiera Street and another near Jan III Street, would solve the water supply problem for the locality.

All these problems were thoroughly discussed at a meeting held by the Marymont's block committee when representatives of the Warsaw's Mattonal Council, City Administration, City Enterprises, and BOS (Biuro Odbudowy Stolicy, Office for Reconstruction of Warsaw) attended.

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## **MESTRICIFO**

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Perhaps Marymont's problems will read, the proper authorities. At least, that's the hope of the residents of Marymont

"CLEANT MONTE" IN WARSAW -- Zycie Warszewy, No 84, 26 Mar 49

The central section of Warsaw, the most densely populated in the city numbering 179,000 inhabitants, is preparing for "cleanup month." Orders will be issued to building managers and block committees to establish proper sanitary conditions in the buildings.

schedule, giving time and place, has been set up for free inoculations

MORE RADIO LOUD-SPEAKERS FOR SCHOOLS -- Glos Wielkopolski, No 101, 12 Apr 49

Poznan Wojewodztwo, equipped with 50,000 radio loud-speakers, leads all the others in Poland. The central broadcasting station with attached public-address system; which aids Radio Polskie in equipping schools, workers' communities, and poor rural communities with loud-speakers, plans to install 17,000 more in this area.

Out of 28,000 schools in Poland, 11,000 are electriced, but so far only 3,600 are equipped with radio loud-speakers. In the Wielkopolska area, more than 500 schools of a totil number of 3,000 are equipped.

The central office is determined to equip 6,000 schools and 2,000 rural communities by the end of this year. There are 40,000 rural communities in Poland, of which only 4,000 have radic loud-speakers, and more than 600 of these are in Polanan Wojewodztwo.

ILLITERACY TO HE COMBATED -- Trybuna Ludu, No 80, 22 Mar 49

At a recent conference of the Kuratcrium Okregu Szkolnego (School Board) at Lodz, a broad program was established for ucmbating illiteracy in Lodz Wojewodztwo. This program will be executed on a large scale from 1 April 1949 to 30 December 1951. Teaching will be divided into six grades. Approximately 500,000 illiterates and semi-illiterates will be taught.

The expenditures for this purpose amount to 730,800,000 zlotys, of which 430,480,000 zlotys were allotted by the Ministry of Education. The balance was covered by funds from trade unions, social organizations, and individual labor enterprises.

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